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THE IDENTITY OF CALYPTOCARPUS BLEPHAROLEPIS

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THE type sheet of *Calyptocarpus blepharolepis* Robinson (Proc. Amer. Acad. 47 (Contr. Gray Herb. 39): 214. 1911) in the Gray Herbarium bears a printed label indicating that the material had been collected by *S. M. Tracy* (no. 8946) at Tensaw, Alabama, August 18, 1904, and identified as *Calyptocarpus*¹ *tampicanus* Small [= *Calyptocarpus vialis* Less.] by E. L. Greene. Both specimens on the type sheet are characteristic *Sanvitalia ocymoides* DC., matching very well a number of collections in the Gray Herbarium, including *Berlandier 2102* (type collection of *S. ocymoides*), *Berlandier 2233* (type collection of *S. tragiaefolia* DC., a synonym of *S. ocymoides*), *Pringle 1918*, and others. In the same herbarium is a sheet of true *Calyptocarpus vialis* Less. with printed label stating that it had been collected by *Tracy* (no. 8942) at Corpus Christi, Texas, April 4, 1905, and determined by Greene as *Sanvitalia ocymoides* DC.

The specimen of *Tracy 8942* in the British Museum of Natural History, which I examined many years ago, agrees with that in the Gray Herbarium, and the specimen in the U. S. National Herbarium is like the others. The label of the sheet of no. 8946 in the latter herbarium, however, has only the heading printed, the remainder being in ink. It is labeled in Greene's hand *Calyptocarpus tampicanus* Small; the number 8946 and the data—Brownsville, Texas, April 13, 1905—are in another handwriting, which Mrs. Agnes Chase identifies as that of S. M. Tracy

¹ Lessing's name *Calyptocarpus* has been persistently but improperly emended by authors to *Calyptrocarpus*.

himself. The plant itself is *Sanvitalia ocymoides*, like all the other specimens of 8946 examined.

This specimen (8946) is sheet no. 1,240,727 in the U. S. National Herbarium, in a quite different group of numbers from the sheet of Tracy 8942 with the printed label, which is no. 513729. The latter is one in a broken series of nearly 300 numbers received from Tracy himself (between no. 7642 and no. 9618). The sheet of 8946 falls in a much smaller lot including about 70 specimens, which has no accession number, so that its source is not definitely recorded. The lot consists largely of Canadian plants (mostly Compositae) collected by Macoun and Spreadborough, but includes among others 9 Tracy specimens, all numbered in the 8900's. Of 7 of these that I have been able to trace in the herbarium, all 6 besides the *Calyplocarpus* have a mostly handwritten label like that of the *Calyplocarpus* (data in Tracy's hand, name in Greene's). One of them, labeled *Carphephorus corymbosus* in Greene's hand, is actually *Polypteris integrifolia* Nutt., and a duplicate with completely printed label, belonging in the lot of nearly 300 numbers referred to above, bears the same data. In this case, there is no reciprocal specimen of *Carphephorus* labeled as *Polypteris* in the herbarium and it would appear that Greene, in a moment of mental aberration, had actually made this misidentification. It seems reasonably certain that this lot of about 70 specimens was received from Greene himself, perhaps at different times, since there is no lot number.

From all this it would appear that Greene had actually identified no. 8946 as *Calyplocarpus*, although it is *Sanvitalia*. Such a misidentification, although unlikely, is possible, but it seems most improbable that Greene would have misidentified the other component of the pair in a precisely reciprocal way. If a transposition somehow occurred, it seems impossible to determine from the available evidence whether the locality was switched as well. Mrs. Chase tells me that when she looked through the grasses of Tracy's herbarium in 1907, at his invitation, she found the arrangement of the material far from orderly, so that it would be easy to believe that an earlier transposition of numbers or labels might have occurred there. Whatever the truth of this matter, the fact that evidently both 8942 and 8946 were

collected in Texas makes it possible to discard the locality Tensaw, Alabama, attributed to the type of *C. blepharolepis* on its printed label and in the original description. Whether it actually came from Brownsville or from Corpus Christi is uncertain.

Dr. Albert L. Delisle informs me that there is no material of either *Calyptocarpus* or *Sanvitalia* in the E. L. Greene Herbarium at Notre Dame University, and Dr. F. W. Gould writes that the Tracy Herbarium preserved at the Texas A. & M. College at College Station, Texas, does not have a specimen of either of the two Tracy exsiccatae in question.

Aside from the evidence supplied by the Texas locality on the handwritten label of no. 8946, it is extremely unlikely that either *Sanvitalia ocymoides* or *Calyptocarpus vialis* could have been found in Alabama in 1904. So far as the *Sanvitalia* is concerned, there are at the present time no specimens from east of Texas in the herbaria at Washington, Beltsville, Cambridge, and New York, and I know of no records for it. *Calyptocarpus vialis*, although now known from Texas to Florida, and south into Mexico, does not appear to have begun its eastward march so early. Small (Flora, ed. 1, 1903 and ed. 2, 1913) gave it only from southern Texas, and it is not listed in Mohr's Plant Life of Alabama (1901), in Lowe's Plants of Mississippi (1921), or in any of the local floras of these states and of Louisiana and Florida listed in part 1 of the Geographical Guide to Floras of the World (1942). It is represented in the U. S. National Herbarium from the states east of Texas only by a sheet from New Orleans, La., collected by H. R. Reed in 1927. I collected it myself in waste ground in Audubon State Park in that city in the spring of 1955. In the herbarium of the U. S. National Arboretum are specimens collected by O. M. Freeman in lawns at Miami, Florida, in Jan. 1940 and again in Feb. 1948. In the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden (data supplied by R. C. Cowan) are specimens from LOUISIANA: Waste lots, New Orleans, 1930, *Small and Alexander*. ALABAMA: Campus of the University, on damp, shaded, wooded hillside, Tuscaloosa, 1951, *Bert C. Williams*. FLORIDA: On edge of lawn, growing in dense mat for about 100 feet, Coral Gables, 11 Jan. 1946, *W. M. Buswell*.

To summarize: It is evident that Dr. Robinson, observing that the material distributed as "*Calyptocarpus tampicanus*" under Tracy's no. 8946 was not that species, proceeded to describe it as new without sufficiently checking the generic characters. It is also quite evident that the specimens of *Sanvitalia ocymoides* on which the new specific name was based were collected in Texas, not in Alabama, but it is not certain whether they came from Brownsville or Corpus Christi. The name *Calyptocarpus blepharolepis* Robinson becomes a synonym of *Sanvitalia ocymoides* DC., and the genus *Calyptocarpus* remains monotypic.—
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RANGE EXTENSIONS IN NORTHWESTERN PLANTS

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DURING the late summer of 1955 Bernard M. Leese and the writer were detailed by the Plant Introduction Section, Horticultural Research Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture to collect seed of native plants in northwestern United States for forage experimentation. A number of the plants collected represent appreciable extensions in range, new state records, etc., which seem to be worth recording. Collection numbers cited in the list are those of the writer. Herbarium abbreviations, taken from Lanjouw's Index Herbariorum (Regnum Vegetabile Vol. 2, Part 1, 1954), are as follows: CA—California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco; Mont—Montana State College, Bozeman; NA—National Arboretum Herbarium, Washington, D. C.; RM—Rocky Mountain Herbarium, Laramie, Wyo.; and US—National Herbarium, Washington, D. C.

PLANTS NEW TO MONTANA

MUHLENBERGIA GLOMERATA (Willd.) Trin. Salix-Potentilla bog, 2 miles NE. of Upper Red Rock Lake, Beaverhead Co., Sept. 10 (12491, Mont, U. S.).

CAREX LEPTOPODA Mack. Springy roadside embankment bordering Thuja woods E. of Lake McDonald, Glacier National Park, Flathead Co., Sept. 4 (12440, Mont, NA); boggy edge of streamlet, clearing in larch-hemlock woods, SW. of Hungry Horse Dam, ca. 5 miles SE. of Hungry Horse, Flathead Co., Sept. 6 (12466, Mont.). Reported from Glacier National Park by Standley but not recorded from the state by Mackenzie.